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**Matric no: 19/law01/203**

### **Background**

The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has been identified as the cause of an outbreak of respiratory illness in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China beginning in December 2019. As of 31 January 2020, this epidemic had spread to 19 countries with 11 791 confirmed cases, including 213 deaths. The World Health Organization has declared it a Public Health Emergency of International Concern.

The coronavirus belongs to a family of viruses that may cause various symptoms such as pneumonia, fever, breathing difficulty, and lung infection [[1](https://idpjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s40249-020-00646-x#ref-CR1)]. These viruses are common in animals worldwide, but very few cases have been known to affect humans. The World Health Organization (WHO) used the term 2019 novel coronavirus to refer to a coronavirus that affected the lower respiratory tract of patients with pneumonia in Wuhan, China on 29 December 2019. The WHO announced that the official name of the 2019 novel coronavirus is coronavirus disease (COVID-19). And the current reference name for the virus is severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). It was reported that a cluster of patients with pneumonia of unknown cause was linked to a loca Huanan South China Seafood Market in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China in December 2019.

In response to the outbreak, the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention (China CDC) dispatched a rapid response team to accompany health authorities of Hubei province and Wuhan city to conduct epidemiological and etiological investigations. The WHO confirmed that the outbreak of the coronavirus epidemic was associated with the Huanan South China Seafood Marketplace, but no specific animal association was identified. Scientists immediately started to research the source of the new coronavirus, and the first genome of COVID-19 was published by the research team led by Prof. Yong-Zhen Zhang, on 10 January 2020. Within 1 month, this virus spread quickly throughout China during the Chinese New Year – a period when there is a high level of human mobility among Chinese people. Although it is still too early to predict susceptible populations, early patterns have shown a trend similar to Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) coronaviruses. Susceptibility seems to be associated with age, biological sex, and other health conditions. COVID-19 has now been declared as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern by the WHO.

Given the spread of the new coronavirus and its impacts on human health, the research community has responded rapidly to the new virus and many preliminary research articles have already been published about this epidemic. We conducted a scoping review to summarize and critically analyze all the published scientific articles regarding the new coronavirus in January 2020. This review aims to provide the evidence of early findings on the epidemiology, causes, clinical diagnosis, as well as prevention and control of COVID-19 in relation to time, location, and source of publication. This review can provide meaningful information for future research related to this topic and may support government decision-making on strategies to handle this public health emergency at the community, national, and international levels.

### Methods

A scoping review was conducted following the methodological framework suggested by Arksey and O’Malley. In this scoping review, 65 research articles published before 31 January 2020 were analyzed and discussed to better understand the epidemiology, causes, clinical diagnosis, prevention and control of this virus. The research domains, dates of publication, journal language, authors’ affiliations, and methodological characteristics were included in the analysis. All the findings and statements in this review regarding the outbreak are based on published information as listed in the references.

This lockdown is affecting the people and the world in all ways physiologically, economically Both in good and bad ways.

### **For example**

**Some Positive Effects Are:**

###  **Air Pollution Dropped Suddenly**

Due to the lockdown, air pollution suddenly dropped all over the world. This is one of the major positive effects on the environment because of the coronavirus outbreak. Because several industries are temporarily shut down, there is only an emergency vehicle on the road; that’s why the whole world is pollution-free. For today’s generation, this is the first time for them to see such a dramatic change in the environment.

The satellite shows a drop in polluting gases like nitrogen dioxide over the last few weeks. This harmful gas is mostly generated by power plants, car engines, and other industrial processes. It believed that air pollution causes many health problems, especially respiratory illnesses like asthma. The World Health Organization (WHO) said that every year 3 million peoples are died because of air pollution. So in some manner, lockdown is good for the environment.

### **Water Is Clean Once Again**

This is another unexpected effect on the environment due to lockdown. Because of the coronavirus, the number of tourists reduced so that all the water of seas and rivers is cleaner than they have been in living memory. When the massive number of tourists visit the beaches, they pollute the seawater by spreading garbage, swimming, and motorboats. But over the last few weeks, all the journeys are canceled due to lockdown, and many economic activities stopped that cause water pollution. This amazed the peoples that how clear the water has become. The change in the water is amazing for marine life. While the Coronavirus pandemic is dangerous for humans on the other side, it becomes productive for animals.

### **Greenhouse Gas Emission**

As the economic activities are halt so this also drives down the emission. While the whole world shut down the schools, factories, and shops, then the emission are expected to fall. This lockdown period lowers oil demand. The international energy agency said that this year global oil demand is expected to decline because the impact of coronavirus spreads all over the world. The coronavirus pandemic broadly affects the energy markets all over the world. The people are going through huge losses due to this lockdown this is the major effect of lockdown on environment. But lockdown is only the solution to prevent the spread of coronavirus.

### **Rising The Use Of Domestic Energy**

In the whole world, more and more people are at their homes due to the lockdown. So in this situation, the use of domestic energy is increasing. This also becomes one of the major effect of lockdown on environment. Now many people are working from home, so the domestic energy consumption is anticipated to have increased rapidly. Due to the lockdown, all the family members are at home, and they also consume the lot of domestic energy. This will eventually save energy as the rise in domestic use is more than recompensed by the huge drop in educational and commercial building uses.

### **While The Negative Effect Include:**

### **Economic Crisis**

Economic Crisis is one of the major effect of lockdown on environment. Because of this coronavirus, all the essential works are halt. The schools, colleges, industries, and airlines all the things are temporarily stopped. All these things cause the huge economic loss in all over the world. Due to this lockdown, most of the people lost their jobs. People are not able to travel from one place to another. In every field, people are suffering from economic losses. This virus slows down all the economic activities, and the whole world is going through the serious crisis. According to the expert’s reports every day, a huge number of people infected from this virus all over the world. So the lockdown is only the solution to prevent its spread. If we do not follow this advice, then in the future, we have to face more than this situation.

* Deaths

The main tragedy of this lockdown which is death. So about now we have confirmed about 3 million cases (exactly 2.95 million in number) 205 thousand deaths cases although there are over 861 thousand recovery cases this is one of the worst outbreaks in history with the rate of 1000+ per day.

## The Impact on the Nigerian Economy

Before the pandemic, the Nigerian government had been grappling with weak recovery from the 2014 oil price shock, with GDP growth tapering around 2.3 percent in 2019. In February, the [IMF revised the 2020 GDP growth rate](https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2020/02/17/pr2053-IMF-Staff-Concludes-Article-IV-Consultation-to-Nigeria) from 2.5 percent to 2 percent, as a result of relatively low oil prices and limited fiscal space. Relatedly, the country’s debt profile has been a source of concern for policymakers and development practitioners as the most recent estimate puts the debt service-to-revenue ratio at 60 percent, which is likely to worsen amid the steep decline in revenue associated with falling oil prices. These constraining factors will aggravate the economic impact of the COVID-19 outbreak and make it more difficult for the government to weather the crisis.